The New Tariff Bill Before the House.

Speech of the Hon. Justin S. Morrill in Its Favor.

The Bill to be Considered by Sections in Committee of the Whole.

NO AMENDMENT TO THE WOOL SECTION.

Fair Prospects for the Niagara Ship Canal Bill in the Senate.

The Committees of Conference on the Tax Bill.

The District Suffrage Bill Again Postponed,

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 28, 1866. THE TARIPP BILL.

The House took up the Tariff bill this afternoon, ter of a tariff, a review of the bill, and the reasons that led to only consented to it because he thought New-England ought elds of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina from the

THE IRON-CLAD CONTRACTORS' RELIEF BILL.

An effort is being made to get the House Committee on Claims to reconsider the vote by which they postponed till next December the consideration of the Senate bill for the benefit of certain iron-clad contractors, who lost large amounts of money in building iron-clads.

HONOR TO REBELS BY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

In the President's reply to the Hon. Thomas S.

nation on the subject of the resolution.

The Attorney-General remarks that his Department has

The Secretary of the Interior says.

"None of the employee of this Department, so far as I am advised and believe, within the State of Georgia or any other of the Rebel States, have, in any way, countenanced or assisted in the rendition of public bonors to traitors, either living or dead, or concurred in the obstruction or denial by the Rebei authorities of the privilege of doing like honors to loyalty at the graves of Union soldiers who have perished far from their homes and kindred."

The Secretary of the Treasury makes a similar reply. The Secretary of War says his Department is not in possession of any official information upon the subject.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL BILL. The Niagara Ship Canal bill came up in the Senate

to-day, and in a brief discussion it proved to have more friends that it was previously supposed to have. It will pass. The Committee's amendment making the consent of the State of New-York necessary will probably be stricken out. THE DISTRICT SUPPRAGE BILL.

The Universal Suffrage bill for the District was postponed on account of Mr. Morrill's absence. It will be taken up, and it is thought passed, before the close of the

Mr. Brown's resolution about the reorganization of

the Departmental service will not be acted upon this session.

A recent report to the Secretary of the Navy from report that freedmen had been taken to Cuba and sold, as Cubans refuse to purchase them, or in any way have anything to do with them.

THE PREEDMEN'S BURRAU IN VIRGINIA.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. F. D. Sewell, Inspector-General

of the Freedmen's Boreau for the State of Virginia. has just completed a tour of inspection in that State, and in his report to the Bureau speaks highly of the conduct of Col. Brown, formerly Assistant-Commissioner of the Bureau for Virginia. He recommends the consolidation of the sub-districts and a reduction of the agents of the Bureau to one third of the precent number. He states that the issue of rations is steadily decreasing, and will be less after the crops come in. The and Norfolk, where there are great numbers of contrabands.

PERSONAL. Gen. John A. Dix is in town, stopping at Willards. He paid his respects to the President by a call at the White

President of the Washington National Monument Society, which was—until hid recent death—filled by Lieut-Gen.

few availed themselves of the opportunity.
Gen. Genry was on the floor of both Houses to-day looking

During the proceedings in the House to-day, Mr.

Rumors of Cabinet changes are again being revived.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1866.

vacant. The names of several prominent Democrats, or what are called Conservatives, who have been daily visiting the White House since the first of the year, are being mentioned as probable successors of Mesars. Harlan and Speed. Those who seem to be posted about such things say that the Presi-dent will make no important changes until the adjournment of

The President to-day directed pardons to be granted to eight persons from Alabama and Texas, a few of them under the first exception or "petty officer" clause, but the most of them under the thirteenth or "\$20,000" clause, CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed John Spear as Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Kansas, and Duff Green as Marshal for the Southern District of Missis sippl. The latter is not the Duff Green of quondam political

INDIAN TREATIES. The Senate to-day ratified several Indian treaties.

NEW-YORK NAVAL-OFFICER. Several prominent New-Yorkers are here to look after the appointment of Naval-Officer at New-York City. Gen. Sickles is being pressed for the position. Col. Hillyer's chances for the place are considered exceedingly alim.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS. The receipts from customs at the four principal ports of the United States, from the 16th to the 23d of June,

 New York
 \$2,108,787
 80
 Baltimore
 \$69,457
 69

 Boston
 291,784
 42
 Total
 \$2,604,848
 91

 Philadelphia
 134,819
 00
 Total
 \$2,604,848
 91

NATIONAL BANK DUTIES. A circular has been issued by Gen. Spinner, United

States Treasurer, embodying the opinion of Solicitor of th Treasurer Jordan, from which the former says:

Treasurer Jordan, from which the former says:

It will be seen that no authority is invested in the Treasurer's office or in the Department to refund to any National bank the amount of duty claimed to have been erroneously exacted from it either by direct return of the amount paid or by allowing it as a credit to the bank on the payment in Joly next. The only remedy then left to the banks affected by this opinion of the Solicitor is in the provision by Congress for repayment of the amounts claimed. In the endeavor to procure such action by Congress I will cheerfully cooperate by a representation of the facts and in any other proper way. Circular No. 41,666, issued under date of February 10, 1868, in which it was proposed to refund by allowing to be applied as payment on the July return any amount which a bank should show to be due to it by reason of the modified regular respecting surplus, cannot therefore, under the construction given by the Solicitor of the Treasury to the powers and duties of this office be carried out.

## XXXIXTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE ..... WASHINGTON, June 28, 1866.

Mr. Stewart (Nev.), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to quiet the title to certain lands in Benicia, California.

BRIDGING THE MISSISSIPPI.
On motion of Mr. RAMSEY (Minn.), the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads were discharged from the further consideration of a petition for a general law on the subject of bridging the Mississippi River.

subject of bridging the Mississippi River.

TENURE OF CIVIL OFFICES.

Mr. Brown (Mo.) offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for such a reorganization of the civil service, and especially of the Post-Office. Treasury and Interior Departments, as shall secure appointments to the same for specific terms after previous examination by proper boards; as shall provide for promotion on the score of merit or seniority and authorize dismissis under the safeguard of trial or resignation; as shall officer each branch of the service with well-trained experts in the details of its business, and as shall assimilate them all more nearly to these conditions and regulations which govern the enhancement and officering of the army and navy of the United States, and which have successfully precluded the latter from being used merely as reservoirs of political patronage or ordinary appliances of party power.

Mr. Brown said the substance of this resolution, was

which have successfully precluded the latter from design seal merely as reservoirs of political patronage or ordinary appliances of party power.

Mr. Brown said the substance of this resolution was an attempt to conform the civil service in many of its details and appointments to the regulations which govern the military service of the country. He could not hope, at this late stage of the session, to get any final or definite action on this subject. A subject of such large character necessarily involves so much consideration, that all I can hope at the present time is to bring it to the attention of the distinguished gentlemen who compose the Committee on the Judiciary, and to invite for it their consideration. I will say furthermore, however, that I have been engaged in the preparation of bills concerning the objects there specified, with the design of bringing them before the Senate at this session, but absence and sickness have interfered so largely with my ability to prepare them, that I have not been able to complete them. I do not think it right, however, to let the whole subject go by without making some notice of it, or without stating that it is my design, if I am spared, to present that subject in a more tangible form at the next session of Congress.

The resolution was adopted.

INTEREST ON STATE MILITARY CLAIMS.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) introduced the following joint reso-ution, which was referred to the Committee on Finance: Resolved, &c., That interest shall be computed and paid to

THE MINERAL LAND BILL PASSED.

Mr. STEWART called up the bill to regulate the occup
tion of the mineral lands, and to extend the right of pr
emption, which, after a discussion, was passed.

[The bill was published last week.]

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN (Ohio), from the Finance Committee, reported the Indian Appropriation bill.

THE DISTRICT SUPPRAGE BILL POSTPONED.

Mr. CLARK (N. H.) said that he had been requested by
Mr. Morrill, who was absent, to move the postponement
of the regular order, which was the District Suffrage bill,
pending yesterday. The motion prevailed, and the Suffrage bill was postponed.

Mr. HOWE celled up the Niagra Ship Canal bill, which

Mr. Hows called up the Nisgara Ship Canal bill, which

was read.

Pending the reading of the bill, Mr. Sherman moved the postponement of the further consideration of the subject until the first Monday in December next. He said it involved an ultimate expense of \$6,000,000. It was contingent, also, on the consent of the State of New-York, and he thought that consent ought to be obtained first.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) inquired of Mr. Sherman whether he thought the consent of the State of New-York was necessary.

mecessary.

Mr. Sherman said it was required by one of the provisions of the bill. It was a question which might give rise to a great deal of debate.

Mr. Howr (Wis.) spoke against the postponement. This was a work which interested not New-York slone, but the entire country, and therefore Congress ought not to wait for the State Legislature of New-York to take the initiative steps. He hoped the motion to postpone would not prevail. prevail.

Mr. GUTHRIE (Ky.) doubted the right of Congress to in

Mr. WADE (Ohio) said he differed from his colleage of

Mr. WADE (Ollo) said he dinered from his colleage on this question. He thought it was an important measure, and one that ought to be considered immediately. It was now urged that the time had not come for this work. This had been said for years. It was said that we could not afford it. The same plea had been urged before we had hay National debt. He (Wade) was ready to vote for the bill now.

biff now.

Mr. CHANDLER (Mich.) said a majority of the Commerce Committee was opposed to asserting the right of Congress to authorize this work without the consent of New-York. It therefore incorporated a provision such as referred to by Mr. Sherman. He would prefer to see that atricken out. He believed that Congress had the right under the war power, as well as under the power to regulate companyer, to reas the bill.

ommittee.
Mr. TRUMBULL (III.) said he was very much gratified at

on its passage. He wanted an opportunity to vote upon the amendment of the Senate Committee to make the op-eration of the bill dependent upon the consent of the State of New-York. He wanted that question settled nov for

Mr. STEWART spoke in favor of the bill. He believed the expenditure would be a profitable one for the Government. It would increase the taxable value of property, and, in the end, reduce the National debt by increasing the wealth of the country.

THE TAX BILL.

Pending the consideration of the subject, the Tax bill was returned from the House.

Mr. Fessenders (Me.) moved that the Senate insist on its amendments, and agree to a Committee of Conference called for by the House.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Fessenden, Van Winkle and Guthrie on the part of the Senate.

of the Senate.

PROPERTY DESTROYED DURING THE WAR.

Mr. CRESSWELL (Md.) introduced a joint resolution for the payment of religious and charitable societes in loyal States for property destroyed during the war.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate went into Executive session, and at 3 o'clock addourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PUBLIC LANDS—BILLS PASSED.

Mr. JULIAN (Ind.), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported several bills, as follows:
For the discontinuance of Land Offices, and authorizing modifications in the limits of land districts; which was read three times and passed.

The Senate bill to create an additional land district in the State of Oregon; which was peased, with amendments.

The Senate bill concerning certain lands granted to the State of Nevada; which was passed, with amendments.

The Senate bill making a grant of lands, in alternate sentions, to aid in the construction and extension of the Iron Mountain Railroad, from Pilot Knob, Missouri, to Helena, Arkasss; which was passed, with amendments.

Mr. Driggs (Mich.), from the same Committee, reported back the Senate bill granting land to the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of a harbor and ship canal at Portage Lake, Keeneenaw Point, on Lake Superior, which was passed.

Also the Senate bill granting certain lands to the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of a ship canal to the Senate bill granting certain lands to the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of a ship canal to the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of a ship canal to the senate bill granting certain lands to the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of a ship canal to the senate of Lake Superior with Lac La Relle in

of Michigan to aid in the construction of a ship canal to connect the waters of Lake Superior with Lac La Belle in

connect the waters of Lake Superior with Lac La Belle is that State, which was passed.

THE RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT IN CONNECTICUT.

While it was under discussion Mr. STEVENS (Pa.) sent up and had read as an amendment if in order) a telegraphic dispatch from New-Haven, Conn., announcing the approval of the Constitutional Amendment by 125 te 88 votes. [Applause and laughter.]

The Speaker announced that that could hardly be considered an amendment to the bill. [Laughter.]

MORE PUBLIC LAND BILLS.

sidered an amendment to the bill. [Laughter.]

MORR FUBLIC LAND BILLS.

On motion of Mr. JULIAN, the Committee on Public Lands was discharged from further consideration of the petition of the Trustees of the Indiana Agricultural Cdlege, and the same was laid on the table.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to explain and limit an act to grant the right of way to the Humboldt Canal Company through the public lands of the United States; which was passed.

Mr. DONNELLY (Minn.), from the same Committee, reported back the Senate bill making an additional grant of lands to the State of Minneseta in alternate sections to aid in the construction of railroads; which was passed with amendments.

Mr. DONNELLY, from the same Committee, also reported

aid in the construction of railroads; which was passed with amendments.

Mr. DONNELLY, from the same Committee, also reported the House bill granting a section of land in the Fort Snelling military reservation to the State of Minnesota for the establishment of an asylum for the relief of disabled solders and sailors of that State and of the United States; which was passed.

Mr. DONNELLY, from the same Committee, also reported the House bill to amend the act of May 5, 1864, granting lands to Minnesota to aid in the construction of a railroad from St. Paul to Lake Superior.

A debate arose on the bill.

a railroad from St. Paul to Lake Superior.

A debate arose on the bill.

Mr. DONNELLY explained that the object of the bill was simply to permit a change of location.

Mr. MONNELL (Vt.) spoke of the vast quantity of public lands granted to Minnesota, and moved to lay the bill on the table.

Motion lost by Yeas 46; Nays 72.

The bill was then passed.

THE MISSOURI CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The report of the Committee on Elections in the contested election case from Missouri of Boyd against Kelso was called up, and the resolution declaring Mr. Kelso entitled to retain his seat was adopted.

A resolution was then adopted to pay Mr. Boyd \$2,500 in full for the time spent and expenses incurred by him in making the contest.

BUSINESS OF THE SPEARUM'S TABLE.

hing the contest.

BUSINESS OF THE SPEARER'S TABLE.

The morning hour naving expired, the House proceeded dispose of the business on the Speaker's table as

AMERICAN REGISTERS TO FOREIGN-BUILT VESSELS.
Mr. PIKE (Mc.) offered a resolution, which was adopted shall pay to the Government forty per cent ad valors being the average of the duties under the existing tariff FENCING, DITCHING AND DRAINING COMPANY.

PENCING, DITCHING AND DRAINING COMPANY.

Mr. Cobn (Wis.) introduced a bill to incorporate the United States Fencing. Ditching, Draining and Land Company; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

PRINTING THE LAWS OF DAKOTA.

Mr. ASHLEY (Ohlo), on behalf of the Delegate from Dakota, introduced a bill to provide for the publication of the laws of Dakota Territory; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Territories.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON THE TAX BILL.

The SPEARER spopinted Messrs. Morrill, Allison and Winfield, a Committee of Conference on the Tax bill.

PRESH-WATER BASIN FOR IRON-CLADS.

The SPEARER presented a message from the President, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, and a copy of the report and maps prepared by the Board of Examiners appointed under the joint resolution of June 1, 1866, to examine a site for a fresh-water basin for iron-clad vessels.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

HONGES TO REBELS FROM PUBLIC EMPLOYES.

The SPEARER SPOR PUBLIC EMPLOYES.

MR. CHAIRMAN: At this late period of the session, and in this hot weather, I know that the dispatch of business will be halled with more good will than any discussion of great principles of economy, involving protection or free trade, or of the minute details of stariff bill, involving the present condition of trade and the nice adjustment of duties on imports to our system of internal taxation, and I shall, therefore, as a matter of taste as well as from the impossibility of doing otherwise from sheer exhaustion, trespass upon the patience of the Committee no longer than may be necessary to show that some action is imperatively required at our hands, Northern loss by death in the service of not less than 250,000 men and an equal number, it may be computed, have been physically incapacitated for manual labor; so that not less than half a million of men, between tweaty and thirty years of age, the Union. This loss represents, in the aggregate, the in dustrial and vital force of not less than 2,500,000 of men, women and children; though survivors and dependents of the 500,000 smitten in battle, or of those who tasted the bitter cups of Rebel prisons, or who and no longer producers of wealth nor perhaps of even the ordinary means of subsistence. The loss of the South, though nominally less, may be practically equal as their recuperative power appears comparatively inferior, and was more crippled by the relentless track of war. This great subtraction of enterprise and labor, as yet unremanerative, but promising in the end prosperous homes. A wave of population has gone Southward, hardly perceptible now, but which is likely to exhibit itself in the returns of the next pitiless war conscriptions now going on there and the per-petual allegiance demanded will most likely arrest the tide of

peie with the dense and crowded populations of the Eastern Hemisphere in hardly any branch of human industry; and yet it is more important than ever that every man should find work. I hope labor in America will forever be far more highly rewarded than elsewhere. It is so now, disturbing flood of an exclusively paper currency, our people foreign competition than they ever occupied in their previou from any quarter, who has anything to sell. Foreign artificers of brass and iron, and even of clay, we cannot resist. They are able to undersell our own people. Our banks, not including those having less than five per cent of their capital, \$48,479,782; of fractional currency, \$27,053. 709 04, and of compound interest notes, \$159,926,910, amounting in all to \$217,014,769 04. I do not cite these figures as a attended by evils increasing day by day; and the longer con-traction—the true remedy—is withheld, the more difficult will erance from the pains and penalties of treason, and anything short of expatriation would have been promptly eccepted. That opportune moment passed away never to retry, with less inconvenience to individuals than it can now or ever be brought about. The people were prepared for it. The

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

Mr. Morrill closed by indicating an intention to move to close general debate.

Mr. Stevers (Pa.) expressed the hope that after the speech made by the gentleman from Vermont, some latitude of discussion would be allowed. He looked upon this bill as a free trade bill from beginning to end. [Laughter.] He thought it anything but protective, and, as gold came down, it would be less so. Scrap-iron, for instance, was to be taxed half as much as pig iron, while it was worth four times as much. He admitted that it was perfectly suited to the Eastern market and that this was an excellent triff for the gentlemen there, but riin to the people of his district. He could not say anything about the question of coal till he found what his colleague (Mr. Moorhead) had to say on that subject, as he was on the Committee of Ways and Means and assented to this bill.

Mr. MOORHEAD (Pa.) admitted he did assail the bill, and that the duty of \$1 25 on bituminous coal from abroad, and of 50 cents on coal from Nova-Scotia, was a compromise. He could not see what right his constituents had to say to the manufacturers of New-England who mined their coal in Nova-Scotia for consumption in their own factories that they should not do so. He thought that there should be a discrimination drawn between coal from Europe and coal from the colonies. His object in that was to protect the manufacturers of this country and the labor of this country against the manufacturers and laborers of the old world.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) said that he found much in the bill to approve. Considering the arduous labors imposed on the Committee of Ways and Means, and the limited time it

thracite coal, and he did not wish to have the legislation of the country to proclaim to the Savan of the world that it did not know that the United States possessed all the anthracite coal in the world—that outside of 470 square miles of our own territory, anthracite coal was not to be found.

Mr. MORRILL replied that he was not unaware of the fact, at least so far as the gentleman's testimony was concerned, for he had heard him make the same statement ten or fifteen times.

for he had heard him make the same statement ten or fitteen times.

Mr. Kelly declared that, while the Committee of Ways and Means insisted on denying the fact, he would continue to assert it. If the Committee knew that there was no anthracite coal in the world but our own, why was a duty of \$1.50 per tun proposed for it? That which was attempted to be called anthracite coal in Walee was a species of igneous slate not capable of use for any purpose to which anthracite coal was applied. He wanted that word "anthracite" struck out. The anthracite coal interest was the coal interest of Pennsylvania. But on this question he spoke for those also who were voiceless in Congress.—for the people of Virginia and North Carolina. Instead of New-England manufacturers making investments in Nova Scotia coal mines, they should aid in developing the rich coal fields of Deep River, North Carolina, and James River, Virginia. He ridiculed that provision of the bill making discrimination between the bitteminous coal of England and that of Canada, showing that, while discriminations are not nevel, they have always been carried out on the principle of placing the lighter duty on the article brought from nearer home. The development of the eoal interest in Virginia would save this country from a liability of French intervention on the principle of the invasion of Mexico; for it would be recollected that in March, 1861, the Virginia Legislature granted to a French company the James River and Kanawha canal; and the present lawless Legislature of Virginia was now endeavoring to execute that contract.

Mr. PIKE (Me.) inquired whether the loyal Legislature of West Virginia was not doing the same.

Mr. HUBBARD (West Va.) explained that the legislature of West Virginia was not doing the same.

Mr. HUBBARD (West Va.) explained that the legislation between West Virginia and Old Virginia is relation to the James River and Kanawha Canal; should be opened, so as to give access for coal and iron to the sea. West Virginia had a direct interest in t

25 cents per pound.
25 cents per pound.
A discussion arose on the amendment, Messrs. Grinnell, Cook (Ill.), and Lawrence (Onio) supporting it, and Messrs. Kelley, Kasson (Iows), and Morrill opposing it. The amendment was rejected.
Mr. Dawes (Mass.) moved to amend by reducing the

ADJOURNMENT.

New-Haven Conn., Thursday, June 28, 1806. The House to-day passed the bill for the Derby and State Line Railroad, to run alongside the New-York and New-Haven Road to New York.

## INTEREST ON STATE MILITARY CLAIMS. REPORTS TO THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU. Refunding the Tax to National Banks.